



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tricts. Variola deaths occurred in eight of the thirteen districts of the city, not including deaths occurring in Hospital São Sebastião and in the Santa Casa de Misericórdia.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, beriberi, or choleraic diseases of children. Measles was the cause of 1 death; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 18; typhoid fever, 1; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 67.

Males, 229; females, 161. Natives, 229; foreigners, 69; nationality unknown, 1. By ages, less than 1 year, 60; more than 1 and less than 5 years, 40; 5 to 10, 15; 10 to 20, 40; 20 to 30, 66; 30 to 40, 64; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 24, and more than 60 years of age, 43. The daily average of deaths was 55.71, compared with 56.85 last week, and with 45 for the corresponding week last year.

The total number of deaths gives an annual coefficient per 1,000 of the population, reckoned at 850,000, of 23.98. By localities, the deaths occurred as follows: In homes, hotels, etc. (domiciles), 244; civil hospitals, 71; military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 66; asylums, convents, etc., none; in ships in port, none; and 2 in localities unknown.

During the same period there were 269 births and 59 marriages. The highest range of the thermometer was on the 22d, 29.8° C., and the lowest on the 17th, 19.3° C., with a daily average of 22.35° C. There was a total rainfall during the week of 10.16 mm., with a daily average fall of 1.45 mm.

I have this moment received information (from official source) that the bill for compulsory vaccination and revaccination has passed both of the houses of the Congress of this Republic and is now before the President awaiting his signature before becoming a law.

The regulations for the operation of this law are now in course of compilation, and copies will be forwarded your office as soon as obtainable.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—City declared free from quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, September 27, as follows:

For the week ended September 24, 1904, the health report shows 1 case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, with no deaths. The last recorded case of plague was found September 12, and on September 23 the Government declared Hongkong free from plague infection as well as from other quarantinable diseases.

Amoy has withdrawn the special quarantine regulations against Hongkong.

Number of immigrants recommended for rejection.

By steamship *Doric*, September —, for San Francisco, 57; for Honolulu, 8. By steamship *Shawmut*, October 1, for Seattle, 11; for Portland, Oreg., 4. By steamship *Tremont*, October 7, for Tacoma, 45. By steamship *Manchuria*, October 11, for San Francisco, 91; for Honolulu, 22.